Democratic members of the new Board of Aldermen beld a cancus at the City Hall, in the Chamber of the Board, and determined upon u plan of organization for the ensuing year. There were present Mesers. Barry, Henry, Bagley, Tuomey, Cornell, Boole, Platt, Far-ley, Genet, Chip. Frear and Froment. The three last mentioned are the new Democratic members. Mr. Rossell, of the Eight', District, was absent. Alderman Genet of the Seve steenth District was agreed upon for President, and the reelection of Mr. Valentine as Clerk, with the anderstanding that all of his subordinates are to be retained.

The family of Maj. Anderson, consisting of his wife and three o' ... ildren and servant, are stopping at the Brevoort I louse, in Fifth avenue, where they have

ARMI SG FORT SCHUYLER.-Within a few days past, derrick a have been rigged at Fort Schuyler, Throgg's Neck. Westchester County, and workmen are engaged in low sering the few mounted gus, preparatory to placing a full complement of 10 inch Columbiads, which are daily expected, in the batteries. The fort has for me ny years be en in charge of a single sergeant, but i now report id that the Secretary of War intends to I ace a garri con in it shortly.

TWENTIF THE WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. At the me sting of this Association, held at Liberty Hall, last evening, the following ticket was elected President Samuel Sinclair; First Vice-President, Henry C samp; Second Vice-President, Andrew Jordan Recording Secretary, A. Sidney Doane; Corresponding Secretary, John Wellslager; Treasurer, John Hooper.

REC APPENON OF THE COMMON COUNCIL BY THE SEV-ENTH BEGIMENT .- The Seventh Regiment, moved to natu mil gratitude by the kindness of the city, in furniel ing them the entire upper story of one of the pubbuildings (Tompkins market) for their regimental a last night received the members of the Common concil, with their lady friends, and also some other g mests, at the premises the city has so generously prosided for them. About 250 invitations were issued, and nearly that number of guests were present, and did ample justice to a seasonable collation. The affair was by no means a public one, but was merely for the perpose of affording the Heads of Departments and the Common Council an opportunity to view the rooms. None of the preparations for the reception of the pubflic are yet complete, and the affair of last night was merely preliminary to a Grand Reception. This latter affair will take place on January 9 and 10, when all the rooms will be completely furnished and appropriately decerated, for the recept on of the friends of the Regiment. For that occasion 10,000 invitations will

THE NEW GAME LAWS .- By an act passed by the hast Legislature, no person is allowed to hunt deer from the 1st of January to the 1st of August, nor to excose for sale or have in possession any green deer skin or fresh venison, from the 15th of February to the let of August, under a fine of \$25 for each offense. Killing woodcock, or exposing them for sale, between the 1st of January and the 4th of July, or partridge or ruffed grouse between the 15th of January and the 1st of September, or quail between the 1st of January and the 15th of October, or duck between the 1st of February and the 1st of August, subjects the offender to a fine of 12 for each bird killed or had in possession. A penalty of \$10 is imposed for every prairie fowl or pinnated grouse killed within five years, from April 14, 1800. For every quail saught at any time in a snare the fine is \$10. For killing or trapping at any time, any nightingale, night-hawk, blue-bird, Baltimore finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin swallow, woodpecker, or other harmless bird, or any bobolink or robin, between the 1st of February and the 1st of October, the fine is 50 cents for each bird killed or trapped. For having in possession or offering for sale speckled brook trout, or speckled river trout or lake trout, between the 1st of September and the 1st of March, or salmon trout or muscalonge, between the 1st of December and the 1st of April, the fine is \$5 for each fish taken, or had in possession. For taking any of the above-named fish, except in the waters of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, at any time in any other manner than with hook and line, the fine is \$ for each fish taken, unless it can be proved that the same was accidentally done in pursuit of other fish. For taking fish in fresh-water streams, bays, or lakes, with any kind of net, or in any other manner, during the months of December, January, and February, or at any time with a net, seine, or pike, in that part of the Croton River in Westchester County, lying tween the track of the Hudson River Railroad and the dam of the first wire factory above, or in any part of the waters of the Lake Na-tan-water (or Fish Lake), in the town of Granby, in the County of Oswego; or muscalonge, pickerel or pike from the Seneca River, the Capandaigua or Clyde Rivers, a fine of \$20 for each offense is imposed. But this is not to apply to any other tide-waters of the State, nor to the right t eatch suckers.

The fines imposed may be recovered, with the costs of suit, before any Justice of the Peace in the State, one-half of the fine to be paid to the person making the complaint, and the other half for the use of the poor of the town in which conviction is had; in default of payment the offender is to be committed to the County Jail for not less than five days, at the rate of one day for each dollar of the fine and coets when amount ing to more than \$5. Persons proving that the birds, fish, &c., found in their possession were killed previous to the prohibited periods, or outside the State, are exempted from these penalties; the same rule applies to common carriers and express companies. The entering upon premises for the purpose of hunting or fishing contrary to the provisions of this act is made a tres pass, and subject to a fine of \$5 in addition to other penalties; for entering upon cultivated grounds, without the consent of the owner, for the same purpose, subjects the offender to a fine of \$10; in both cases the money to go to the poor of the county in which the conviction is had. The act is not made applicable to the waters of Lake Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, nor to St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers, nor to Cayuga or Seneca Lakes. The act ends with a clause repealing all laws inconsistent with these provisions.

DEDICATION .- The new Baptist Church at Nanuet. near Piermont, on the Erie Railroad (the Rev. Mr. Paulin, pastor), was opened on Christmas Day. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Dowling of New-York.

The Madison avenue Baptist Church in this city, of which Rev. Wm. Hague, D. D., is pastor, will open their new house of worship, on the first Sabbath in the new year. The architectural beauty of the new edifice makes it an important addition to this section of the

TRACT SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.-The annual meeting of this Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Methodist Book Concern, No. 199 Mulberry street. The only business transacted was the holding of an election, which reeulted as follows:

Presidente-The Rev. Binkops Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker, Ames. Fice-Presidente-The Rev. N. Bangs, D.D., Samuel A. Pordy.

Vice Previdents—The Rev. N. Bangs, D. D., Samuel A. Pordy.

B. D.
Corresponding Secretary—Daniel Wine.
Recording Secretary—N. Feature.
Treasures—John B. Edwarfs, New-York.
Assistant-Treasures—J. M. Philips, Cincinnati.
Executive Committee—New Forts—J. Floy, W. P. Strickland,
E. Thomson, T. Carlton, W. H. Dikeman, John Cook, J. B. Edwards, T. A. Howe, D. Wise.
Appropriating Committee—Cincinnati: D. W. Clark, William
Need, R. P. Thompson, A. W. Riddle, J. M. Phillips, Dr. C. G.
Committee on Fublications—D. Wies, W. P. Strickland, W.
Truelow, S. A. Pardy, M. D. M. I. C. Crawford.
Ligacy Committee—J. B. Edwards, M. F. Odell, C. R. Disosvay, S. J. Goodensongh, D. Terry,
Auditing Committee—W. H. Dikeman, John Cook, and 66
Examples.

ALBERMANIC CAUCUS. On Thursday afternoon the of the Board, are closed rath Mondoy, the 7th day of January next. The der sion of the Board was based on a resolution offer ed by Judge Waterbury, which was adopted by ale go majority.

> DEATH OF A MYSTERIOUS PERSON. - A very eccen trie person, kr ewn by no other name than "Billy," for seven ye gravesided in a miserable little but at the corner of Fasth avenue and Fiftieth street. He has always b cen a mystery to the inhabitants of the neighborbood: and his death, which recently occurred, was even more mysterious than his life. Billy's hut was about 62 feet in hight, by 31 feet wide, while the depth was barely sufficient to enable him to lie at full length. In this dog kennel, Billy has burrowed throughout the entire daytime of the past seven years, a substantial lock barring out all intruders, never being seen once outside while the sun shone. Once or twice he was seen to come forth about midnight, with a sack on his back, and proceed down town, but was never seen on his return. He avoided all his neighbors, so much so that one man, who has 'ong lived within a few feet of his door, never got a glimpse of his person. He never spoke to any person while living there, but, if addressed by a curious woman, would skulk away, and give no answer. At one time, the police conceived the idea that he was engaged in criminal pursuits, but a vigflant watch kept upon him failed to trace any unlawful act to his door. How he lived, or what means he possessed, was entirely unknown.

A day or two since, a woman living near Billy's hovel, observed to another that she had not seen any smoke coming out of his chimney for several days, and their curiosity being excited, a policeman was summoned to examine the premises. Applying his eye to a small aperture which he made for that purpose, he discovered poor Billy partly on his face on the floor with his feet sticking straight up. Breeking in the door of the but, the officer found its mysterious owner stark and cold, life being entirely extinct, and the body frozen. From the appearance of the interior the body frozen. From the appearance of the interior of the hovel and the body, it was evident that Billy had been dead for two or three weeks, the vermin of the place having eaten away the flest in several places, leaving the bones visible. His body was removed to the Bellevue dead-house, where Coroner O'Kee'e held an inquest yesterday. A post-morten examination, made by Dr. Gallagher, revealed the fact that death was the result of apoplexy. It is supposed that being taken with a fit, while sleeping, the unfortnate man had rolled from the shelf which he used for a bed, and struck his head upon the floor, dying in the position in which he was found.

ROBBED AND MURDERED .- On Toesday morning Officers Murray and Long of the Twenty-first Precinct found a man in Thirty-ninth street, near Tenth avenue, lying insensible on the sidewalk. He was immediately conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he soon after recovered his senses. He then stated that he was a sailor, employed on a vessel called the William and Mary, lying at the foot of Thirty-ninth street; that while walking through Thirty-ninth street the previous night he had been knocked down by some person, and robbed of \$40 in money and a watch. He gave his name as Joseph Sutcliff, 27 years of age. Soon after telling his brief story the injured man again relapsed into an unconscious state, and so remained until Thursday, when he died of his wounds. An external examination of the body made by the physicians showed several extensive woundson the head, evidently inflicted with a slung-shot, which were doubtless the cause of death. In the pockets of the deceased were found several articles of ladies' wearing apparel, a Methodist hymn-book, with the name "Melissa J. Randail" printed therein, and a ilver watch-guard, from which the watch had been wrenched. There is little doubt but the unfortunate min was the victim of some reckless river thieves, grown desperate by the necessities of Winter. Coroner Jackman commenced an investigation of the case yesterday, but being unable to procure witnesses was obliged to adjourn the inquest. It will probably be concluded to-day.

MURDER IN THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET .- Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday at the Bellevue Hospital on the body of John Hughes, a native of Ireland, aged 54 years, whose wounding at the hands of John Reuter, was noticed in THE THIBUNE several days since. It appears from the evidence that Reuter and the deceased, who lived in Thirty-eighth street, between First and Second avenues, had a difficulty in the house of Mr. Hughes about a quarrel which had occurred between their wives. Reuter, after having struck Mrs. Hughes, was ejected from the house. He immediately proceeded to his own house on the front of the lot, and obtained a loaded gun. Returning up the alley-way again, he called on Hughes to come out, and as that person opened the door of his house Reuter fired at him, the charge taking effect in his groin, in flicting a wound which subsequently proved fatal. Reuter was taken into custody immediately, and locked up to await the result of Hughes's injuries. The wounded man having been conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, died on Thursday from exhaustion attendant upon his wounds. None of the evidence elicited shows provocation on the part of Hughes, but he seems to have been simply protecting his wife from assault in his own house. The jury found that the deceased came to his death from a gun shot wound inflicted by John Renter, on the 14th of December. The prisoner in his examination said that he was a native of Germany, 44 years of age. He further said that he did not know what he did after being struck by the deceased. He was locked up the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUE.-A regular meeting of this Club-the fourth since its removal to its present quarters, No. 814 Broadway-was held last evening, President Draper in the chair. After disposing of some preliminary business, and electing twenty-five new members, a communication from Mr. Opdyke, resigning the office of Treasurer, was received and read, and placed on file. S. L. Macomber offered a series of and placed on file. S. L. Macomber offered a series of resolutions, which were introduced in a very appropriate speech, by Mr. Druper. The resolutions asserted the present position of Abe Lincoln to be identical with the Chicago Republican platform; expressed the assurance that he would be duly inaugurated as President of the United States, in which the aid of the Club would be unanimously given if necessary. A proposition was made by a gentleman, in favor of holding weekly discussions on the politics of the day. It was received with favor. The Club then adjourned for two weeks. The rooms, however, with the daily papers on file, are open every evening, from 5 to 10 o'clock, and persons are invited to frequent them.

ARRIVALS .- The Hons. Thurlow Weed of Albany, Henry Morgan of Aurora, and A. B. Smith of Wisconsin, Capt. O. Eldridge of Boston, Col. A. G. Hazard of Connecticut, Lieut H. E. Eastman of the U. S. Navy, and J. Kendall of Washington, D. C., are at the Asto

The Hon. Horatic C. King of Washington, M. Es canden, F. Mendez, and J. Arnor of New-Orleans, and W. Gush of London, England, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Col. G. H. Giddings of Texas, J. A. Whiteside of Tennessee, G. W. Banker of Boston, and T. H: Hartwell of Detroit, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Jewett of New-Haven, W. C. Smedes and T. M. Smedes of Mississippi, and Francis Granger of Canandaigua, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. N. H. Peet of New-Orleans, T. A. Neal, and N.

Hooper of Boston, are at the Brevoort House. Dr. J. Whitmore of Portland, Me., and R. Hunte of Glasgow, are at the International Hotel.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS .- The Board of Supervi sors held a meeting yesterday at 1 p. m. The resolu tion increasing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges \$1,000 a year, was taken up. Mr. Purdy spoke in favor, and it was bud over. The Controller was directed to pay J. McLood Murphy \$500, the balance of the appropriation for the survey of Harlem River, There was some discussion over the bills for fitting up CLOSUS OF THE SCHOOLS.—By the action of the Boar a Squeation, at its last session, held on Wedness Gy and all of the televis, under the invisition of the Excise law, under direction of A. Oakey Hall,

then District-Attorney, was favorably reported upon, and laid over. The final report of the envineer in charge of the Harlem River survey was received. He estimates the cost of making the river navigable at \$199,837 85. The reporte and the accompanying maps were ordered printed.

THE ORPHANS' HOUSE. - The Christmas Festival and Annual Fair of this excellent charitable institution established under the auspices of the Protestant Epis copal Church, was held yesterday at Niblo's Saloon and was well attended. In the afternoon the children sang several songs, after which presents of toys and other fancy articles were distributed among them from the Christmas tree. The institution has about sixty orphans under its care, that number being all that the present poor rented accommodations will permit. The new and handsome building on Lexington avenue, however, is making steady progress towards comple tion. The walls being now ready for the roof. They hope to get into the building in April or May.

FATAL ACCIDENT .-- A laborer, named A Jur Don nelly, was buried alive yesterday afternoon by the caving in of an embankment at the corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-seventh street. His body was soon recovered by his fellow-workmen, and removed to the Station-House in the vicinity.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON .- The literary entertain ment of this Society of students took place on Thursday evening, at Dr. Chapin's Church. Columbia College the Free Academy, and the New-York University were all well represented. Dodworth's Band opened the exercises with the Overture of Flotow's "Stradella," and music of a varied character was given throughout the evening. The Oration was delivered by Charles P. Chandler, A. M., of the Theta Chapter, Bowdoin College. The subject was "The Brazen Age." Edward 8. Rand, of the Alpha Chap-ter, Harvard, delivered the Poem; subject, "The Beautiful." Both productions were heartily received

by the fraternity.
Under the auspices of members belonging to Under the auspices of members belonging to the Free Academy, a dinner was given last night at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at which about 75 sat down. D. A. Hawkins presided, and toasts, speeches, &c., enlivered the occasion. The first toast was: "Our fracternity; a standard volume of 30 chapters, revised, "enlarged, and improved," which was responded to by the President. Other sentiments followed, amid popping of corks and rattling of glasses, which, alto-getter, resolved itself into a grand total of a general good time. The next Convention meets at Yale Commencement next Summer.

> [Advertisement.] NOTICE! THEM HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH WINTER CLOTHING
> FUNDAMENT GOODS, &c.,
> for
> MAN AND BOYS,

Sold OFF AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE, By the let of January. In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to di pose of our entire stock on hand at A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE ON THE COST.

DEVLIN, Henson & Co., Nos. 256, 258, and 260 Broadway.

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—FOWLER & WELLS, Practice Phrenologist, No. 368 Broadway, New-York, will be happy to receive those who desire their projectional services on New-Year's Day, from Sa. m. to 2p. m. These can be no better way to commence the New Year than to obtain a written description of your character, which will teach you how to exercise your faculties, and restrain your passions, in the manner best calculated to insure your success and happiness.

[Advertisement]

A CARD .- This month, until MONDAY, 31st. net day of 1860, I will receive Purits for a full Course of WRIT two Lucacus for \$2.50, at all hours, day and evening.
OLITER B. GOLDERITH, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway.

[Advertisement.] JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA, MANILLA, and American Indian Articles. Staple and Fancy Goods, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

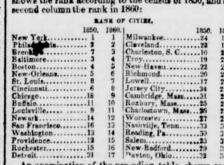
FOURTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

(N) Broadway. 653

POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE UNI-

The following table shows the population of thirty The following table shows the population of thirty-four of the principal cities of the United States by the census of 1860; also the population in 1853, the actual increase from 1850 to 1860, and the percentage of in-crease. The figures for the census of 1860 are obtained from various sources, and may be slightly charged by the official reports, though it is probable that they are generally correct:

1850.	1860.	Actual forcese.	Der et.
New-York	814.277	248,730	perct.
Philadelphia	568,034	159,272	34
Brooklyn 96,838	273,425	176,597	
Baltimore	1214,037	44,983	192
Boston	177,902	41,6721	30
New-Orleans	170,766	54,391	47
St. Louis 77,860	162,179	84.310	102
Cincinnati	160,060	44,625	99
Chicago	109,420	79,457	265
Buffalo 42,251	84,000	41 739	99
Louisviile 43,194	75, 196	32 002	74
Newark, N. J	72,055	33,161	35
San Francisco 34,870	66,000	31,130	89
Washington 40.001	61,400	21,399	53
Providence 41.513	50,689	9,156	22
Rochester	43,096	11,693	32
Detreit 21.019	46.834	25.815	123
Milwaukee 20,061	45,323	25,282	126
Cleveland 17,034	43,550	26.516	156
Charleston, B. C 42 985	40,192	loss 2,791	lose 6
Trov 28,785	39,653	10,868	36
New-Haven 20,345	30,277	18,392	90
Richmond 27,570	37,958	10,388	37
Lowell	37,069	3,686	11
Jerney City 6 856	29,256	22,400	327
Cambridge 15,215	26,074	10.859	71
Roxbury 18,364	25,137	6,773	37
Charlestown, Mass 17.216	25,120	7.904	46
Worzester 17,049	24,963	7 914	46
Nashville, Tenn 10,165	23,715	13 550	133
Reading, Pa 15,743	23,171	7.428	47
Solem 20,265	22,486	2.222	11
New-Fedford 16,443	22.300	5,866	367
Davton, Oldo 10,977	20,132	9.155	83
The following table shows	the rank	of the	several
cities named in the preceding	4-11	TI. 6	



An examination of the pre-eding table shows some remarkable changes in the actual and relative rank of many of the cities named. We must leave the particulars to the reader to discover. It should be remarked that the wonderful increase of Broekly and Jersey City preperly belongs to New-York, while that of Charlestown, Cambridge, and Roxbury, properly belongs to Roston.

Hoston.

Since the above was in type, we have received the results of the census in Hartford. The present population is 29,168; in 1850 it was 17,966; gain, 11,292.—[Providence Journal.

Proclamation,

By Knwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York. His Excellency James Bucheman, President of the United States, has designated and recommended FRIDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1261, as a day to be set apart for Humilistion, Fasting and Prayer throughout the Union, in riew of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our

And now, in compliance with said recommendation and to obedience to the teachings of that faith which leads as in the hour of peril to lay our petitions for relief before the Throne o the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to implore the protection of His arm, and to seek His counsel in directing our footsteps in the day of our extremity, I recommend that on that day the people of this State do assemble at their usual places of worship for the purpose of its proper observance, and that they implore Him to dispel the cloud, pregnant with evil, which now casts its dark shadow over our hand, and that He will preserve and strengthen those fraternal bonds and that Union formed in the midst of revolution and comented with the blood of the astrone. midst of revolution and cemented with the blood of the patriot. of a struggle which gave us a name among the nations of the earth; and that He will renew and warm within us those senti-ments of love and affection which have hitherto characterized us

fixed the Prive Seal of the State, at the City of Albany [L. S.] this twent—eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.
B) the Governor.

Locations L. Der Friede, Scattery,

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent. PARIS, Dec. 14, 1860. A month ago French public attention was all

turned toward Italy, Hungary, Syria. Thought-

ful Parisians were all busy in thought at Rome,

Vienna, Constantinople. Certainly foreign affairs

since that time have lost none of their claims to interest. Of the Italian, Austro-Hungarian, and Eastern questions, none has reached a solution. Francis Joseph's patent is a confessed patent failure. At the same time he shows no purpose as yet to sell Venetia. Francis, Ki g of Gaëta, still obstinately sits in his little casemated kingdom despite diplomatic missives from the Great Powers and bombs and balls from the Piedmontese great guns counseling him to withdraw. It is said, and getting to be believed, that Napoleon, whom poor Francis his Minister lately excepted as his master's only friend among all the monarchs whose general desertion of their common cause in his, Signor Casella so bitterly censured, has given notice that he shall withdraw his defensive fleet from before Gaëta. By the way, let us say a good word for Francis. Not to pretend that Frank is a long-headed politician, he is better than some of his partisans and adversaries are themselves or would represent him to be. Lot alone several other considerations, this one is to be noted, that he, very erroneously, doubtless, but not without some show of reason, hopes for the success of a counter show of reason, hopes for the success of a counter revolution to turn up out of the actual confusion and distraction rioting in his ex-Kingdom. So long as he remains at Gaëta, he furnishes a head, a raison d'etre, to the counter revolution, adding excessively to the embarrassments of his enemy, tor Emanuel, from which he may be excused tellectually) for hoping as much as fainthearted erals are beginning to fear. A man's convictions may be as honest and sincere in a bad cause as in good one. I have no right to question Frank's sincerity more than Garibaldi's. Sincere men are the men to believe in possible success. Garibaldi succeeded against all rational likelihood, and so has, perhaps queerly enough, become an encouraging example for Frank. Royal Frank, like popular Joseph, represents also a principle, a great European party. Its numbers here in France encourage him in his persistence, and volunteers have lately gone from Brittany, as volunteers are said to have and to be going from other parts of Europe, to wage a sort of Vendean war in the Abruzzi in favor of Divine royal right. Reasoning as a dispossessed Italian King, Frank may say, "I cannot be worse off than I am, so let us hold on a while; to calls of Czar, or Lord John, or Louis Napoleon, and retire. Anon, anon, Sir, something may turn up. At least, I am bothering my cousin Victor, and that is some comfort. Then, there is the principle of the thing—a religion for me, the dying (i. e. other people's getting killed) for which is a duty independent of ting killed) for which is a duty independent of of worldly success. I am on God's side, at least the Pope, who is His agent, is on my side—Antonelli, at any rate, who is his agent, says so. Frank is a Bourbon, and has, doubtless, the family quality of forgetting nothing, learning nothing, re-membering only what he loves to remember. Quite like the rest of us, those Bourbons, in that respect. He remembers, probably, that his family has had

days. That after the French Revolution and Empire, there was a Restoration. The Pope, who, after having suspended payment as I said two letters ago, has resumed payment, as I should have chronicled in my last letter, still sits at Rome. Sedet aternumque sedebit, as has been quoted of tailors, from Virgil, I think. Only the Holy See is got to be a sort of rocking-chair, swaying now this way, now that. I won't venture to say that the Pope will never leave Rome, but that it will be a good time to speak at length of his departure when he goes. Same remark applies to the French garrison which has been going and about to go anytime the past years. Although the "wisdom of nations" has expressed itself in the proverbial formula that all roads lead to Rome, it is evident that neither Pope nor French Emperor

worse days than these, that turned finally to better

sees a clear way out of it.

As well to mention here as anywhere in this ramshackle record, that About's Rome Contemporaine has already, in the second month of its publication, reached its third edition, to the great vexation of its clever author's clerico-legitimist and equally

virulent literary adversaries.

The Moniteur this morning publishes an Imperia decree, nominating four Bishops to bishoprics, recently vacated by the deaths of their former occupants. It is said that there has been busy negotiation between the Tuileries and the Vatican these new Bishops. Your readers have not to be informed that French Bishops, by the terms of the concordat, are appointed by the Chief of the State, subject to the spiritual authorization of the head of the church. Not all of them may bear in mind that one of the many unsolved difficul-ties between the Tuileries and Vatican is the question of the spiritual confirmation of the Abbe Maret, as Bishop of Vannes. He was Dean of the Faculty of Theology at the Sorbonne. Napoleon named him to the vacant Bishopric many months ago, because he was fit for the place by his learning and piety, and because he was not an Ultramontane. The Pope has up to the present time re-fused to issue the bull of investiture, under the pretext of the Abbe's unfitness because he is deaf!

Since I approach religious topics, let me go quite over to the dam—I mean over the dam—to the hard case of the late M. Fidry, a dirtier piece of religious bigotry than the foul sectarian linen of the Augs-burg Alms-House. Fidry was a tailor, who a few years ago left his Paris bench rich, and went to cultivate cabbage and geese in rural retirement, to his native village of Labry, in the Moselle country. There, while he was getting up a large, handsome house, strangely cut up into numerous rooms for a single man, he rent a blood-vessel, and relentless single man, he rent a blood-vessel, and relentless Clotho cut his thread of life. Like Stultz, and other members of his most ancient, decent, useful, and therefore honorable guild, whom the low vulgar only tent as fractions of humanity, he was a whole souled, noble man, and dying at peace with the world, the single, unheired remnant of his race, he left this house to be a school for children and an asylum for six infirm old persons of the two sexes, and all his fortune to educate and support them respect-ively therein. Naked be came into the world, and se, preparing to go out, had, in anticipation, stripped hin self of all i is worldly goods to feed and clothe the needy in their right minds and their suffering old bodies, wrapping himself in this great charity man-tle for his last journey. Going off in a hurry, as men must when blood-vessels start, he did not ask for the last sacrament. "No church passport," said the clergy of Labry in the department of the Moselle; "bad case, suspicious character, slipped off in spite of us, can't answer for him, cannot accompany with our prayers to St. Peter's gate, must not let sexton tell the bells to let them know he is coming, doubtless has gone the other way." And so M. Fidry's body was buried at Labry like a dog's. Let us humbly hope that his last will and testament, and the plan of his school and alms-house, have stood him in good stead of the official papers, with the Higher Authorities.

The bankers, Mires & Co., have contracted for a Turkish loan at nine per cent, and by way of en-couraging the public to come in and take their shares in such an uncommon good thing, have been filling columns of the Parisian journals with specu-lative historical essays on the state of Turkey, showing up that country, its Government, and its material resources, in glowing colors, compared with which Lord Palmerston's composition pieces from the same Oriental subjects, lately exhibited in the British House of Commons, are cold and low-toned. Even Grand Vizir Kuprisli Pacha's pictures of his recent lowers of impraction through

gained a victory in China, as they must have gained one anywhere else, is gratifying to national vanity. Beyond that, China exists in relation to the popular mind only as an indefinite country that tea comes from and porcelain, and missionaries go to and a military expedition; where, according to Voltaire and other agreeable writers, there are Mandarins and a very fine Confucian philosophy, whatever that may be, and a seaport or ports, and queer dresses and funny characters, as illustrated in the bullets at the Grand Opera and in Batacian at the Bouffes. Thinking men only are bothered, as the English are, with the thought that this conquest of Pekin is like to be a most expensive success; that the two European nations at this present triumph-ant stage of their propagation of Christianity and opium in China, are much in the condition of the man who drew the elephant in a lottery. The very grave question, how to get to Pekin, is solved only to precipitate the more profoundly grave question, how to get away from Pekin. The Allies have caught an uncommonly ugly Tartar, although, and indeed in good part just because, the Tartar Emperor has escaped them. The sole object of getting to Pekin was to treat directly with the Brother of the Sun and Moon. That brilliantly-connected per-ron would not stand treat, and has run off to some unprenounceable city as far from Pekin as Pekin is from Hong Kong, or the muddiest of mixtures And here, since I am once come, in this seem-

ingly divergating reporter's letter [the intelligent eader who has patience and nothing else to do but o read on, will find that its paragraphs are strictly arranged in a succinct though sub-stratified "concatenation accordingly"], let me really branch off to a side paragraph about Sin-Ko-Lin-Tsin, the ablest of the Imperial Chinese Generals. An unfortunate correspondent of The London Times, I think it was, Mr. Bowlby, as the French print his name, the Chinese correspondent of that journal, but a gentleman of Irish descent, I am told, as so many of the best writers for the Eondon newspapers are, wrote home that Sin-Kc-Lin [or Li] Tain [or Sin] was but the Chinese orthography for Sam Collinson—an Irishman, of course, as were and are the Duke of Wellington, Garibaldi, Donizetti, Catharine Hayes, Gen. Jackson, Lola Montes, and the rest. A French feuilletonist of Le Nord newspaper, just says, No. S. K. L. Tsin is nothing shorter than Samuel Colin. a Marseillaise Israelite with considerable guile, who, a marsellane Israellie with considerable guile, who, starting from that seaport town, with the adventurous spirit for which its people are distinguished above all other Frenchmen, roved over to India, and took service there in the Anglo-Indian army. From that service, cause of change being unknown, he passed into the army of the King of Labore (if that were his due title), Runjeet-Sing. And from his service he straggled away again into China, and has risen to be first-class General in the army of the Chinese Emperor. Alexandre Dumas, the Great, caught by the brilliance and singularity of this adventurer's success, having himself exhausted Italy and Garibaldi, and seeking, like his royal namesake, new worlds to conquer, has entered into correspondence with General Sam, and is now planning a voyage to China and entrance into Sam's intimacy as furnishing material for several volumes of travels two or three five-act dramas, Sam's biography in connection with a new phase of his own, and an odd dozen or so of romances, beside the biography.

The new phase of American politics is not over-looked by French publicists. The election of Mr. Lincoln and the question of secession have been the themes of many articles in the first journals here. In details constantly, and in generals frequently, the writers betray the ignorance of facts, and consequently fall into the errors of inference, to which the columns of American journals, whether filled by home editors or foreign correspondents, offer, as every [American] body is, with becomingly modest confidence and pride, aware, no analogy. Apart, however, from this criticism and from consideration of their special merits and defects, I have noticed this one feature in all of them that I have read, and cannot but think it worth the noting of the in-telligent leaders of the future Southern Republic that is to be placed under the future protection of France and Great Britain—this feature, to wit: of a decidedly pronounced sympathy with human freeof Slavery. That South Carolina should sue on bended knee to Louis Napoleon for protection may flatter the vanity of that monarch's subjects. But when the white politicians of that dis-trict run into loose rhetorical talk of "oppressed nationalities," they have no conception of the intolerable logical confusion in which, to a Frenchman's eye, they flounder. The only "oppressed nationality" in Carolina, and much more northern of the American more or less United States, that a renchman can see, is the African nationality. And to him, I am sorry to say, it seems just as truly, though not as greatly oppressed in the City of New-York as in the City of Charleston. Here, in despotic, misruled France, they have equality, if they have not liberty. Day before yesterday I met a jet black gentleman in the Rue Royale who wore in his but-ton-hole the rosette of an officer of the Legion of Honor-a gentleman whom our worthy Minister, Mr. Faulkner, is liable to meet as a social equal the next time he goes to the Tuileries. Alexandre Dumas, father and son, are both salable in the State whose first romancer and man of letters is Mr Sims, Wm. Gilmore. M. Yusuf, General in the French army, officer of the Legion just mentioned, would be knocked down (after a struggle, I think,) in Charleston for a handsome consideration think,) in Charleston for a handsome consideration. He would bring a good price, even at present low prices of biped stock in that district. Very ablebedied is Gen. Yusuf, of his Imperial Majesty's Army—now to be one of the right-hand men of his Majesty's newly-appointed Viceroy, his brother General, Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff and Gov. General of Algiers.

THE CASE OF MRS. LEROY AT HUDSON.

PROGRESS OF THE INQUEST-EXAMINATION OF DR. FARRELL AS A WITNESS.

From The Albany Staterman, Dec. 26. We learn from Dr. Swinburn, who is assisting Prof Porter in his analysis of the stomach, &c., of Mrs. LeRoy, that the case will be one of the most remark-able that has ever developed itself—the Hendrickson

able that has ever developed itself—the Hendrickson and Hartung cases not excepted.

Ceroner Nichols resumed his in queston Monday. H. Whitbeck and Theodore Miller, eags., appeared on behalf of the people, and D. S. Cowles as attorney for Mr. LeRoy.

The following testimony of Dr. Farrell, the attending physician to Mrs. LeRoy, will be found interesting: I reside in Greenport, Columbia County; am a physician; I knew Maggie LeRoy in her lifetime; she was the wife of Jacob R. LeRoy; last saw her alive at his residence on the 2d December; I left there at 20 minutes past one o'clock; when I left she was feeble and considerably debilitated; she was not at that time considered dangerously ill; Dr. R. G. Frary was

at his residence on the 2d December; I left there at 20 minutes past one o'clock; when I left she was feeble and considerably debilitated; she was not at that time considered dangerously ill; Dr. R. G. Frary was in company with me; we consulted as to her condition, and the conclusion we arrived at was that she was not cangerously ill; the family of Mr. LeRoy consisted of James Watson, the butler; Mrs. Watson, his wife, the housekeeper, cook, and Wm. Miller; the name of the chambermaid was Bridget Carroll; Mirs Price was the nurse attending Mrs. LeRoy; on Monday, Dec. 3, I first heard of her death at my father s, in Green port, from a son of Theodore Miller; he came out and said there was a report of that kind in Hudson; Mrs. L. was my nico; I took a horse and proceeded to the house of Mr. LeRoy; I met Miss Price on the road between there and Mrs. Clellan s; she informed me that Mrs. LeRoy was dead, and she had never witnessed such a scene before; such a terrible death; she asked me where I was going; I said I was going to look at the body; she desired me not to go—there would be an awful time if I went there; she informed me that Mrs. LeRoy died on Sunday, the 2d of December, at half-mar 3 in the afterner. go—there would be an awful time if I went there; she informed me that Mrs. LeRoy died on Sunday, the 2d of December, at bali-past 3 in the afternoon; I told her I was going there, and proceeded toward the house. On arriving at the house I first met James Watson in the hall, and had conversation with I m relative to Mrs. LeRoy's death; I said it was rather singular—the must have died from some other cause than disease, because, when we left her two hours and ten minutes before she died, there was no hours and ten minutes before she died, there was no hours and ten minutes before she died, there was no hours and ten minutes before she died, there was no hours and ten minutes before the died, there was no hours and ten minutes before the died, there was no hours and ten minutes before the died, there was no hours and ten minutes before the died, there was no hours and ten minutes before the died. toned. Even Grand Vizir Kuprisli Pacha's pictures of his recent journey of inspection through Turkey in Europe (ordered by Prince Gorchakoff for the Czar of Russia), simplianzously exhibited in a report to the Sultan, do not surpass them in the great qualities of design. Sultangues them in great qualities of design. Sultangues them in persons and newspapers are to be believed, are greedily taken. Cynical fellows, especially English cynical fellows, that the public should not be taken in by these appearances.

The triumph of the Anglo-French troops in China would not, under any circumstances, lave greatly interested the French public. Pekin is more than half the globe's circumference further off from Paris than from London. That French troops have

that he did not eare, I should not see her. I then told him I was a Health officer of Columbia County, and should like to see her as an officer. He replied he didn't care a d—n what kind of an officer I was—I shouldn't see her. He then asked me if I wished to undress her; I told him, No. He then took a key out of his pocket and opened the Library room door—I then went into the bed-room off the Library, with Mr. LeRoy and Watson; looked at the corpse and came away. I asked him when the funeral would be; he said Mr. Tiffany would preach a funeral service, but they were not going to have a funeral; had no further conversation with him and left. At the time of holding the conversation with Miss Price, the nurse, she told me that after we left on Sunday, she (Mrs. L.) was a good deal easier, and expressed a desire to ent something, when Mrs. Watson brought her up some oyster soup, which she ate and haid down, as was supposed, to sleep. She said in the meantime she felt a great deal better and easier. After a little while she looked at her, when she appeared to be holding her breath; she tried to rouse her, and found she was dead.

-Mr. Buchanan invests his money in current securities; he deals in State stocks; and it is said that among the stocks which he has purchased lately are some of the identical bonds abstracted from the Department of the Interior. While the Government is enjoining anks, and proposes to compel individuals to deliver up heir bonds, it would be well to try the question on the

-Dr. Casimer Dumas, in an article upon ladies' ress, remarks: "It was Catherine de Medicis who rst introduced into France the use of the corset; thus naugurating, against her sex, a St. Bartholomew a undred-fold more murderous than that which cost Coligny his life."

-Downing intends to give up hotel-keeping in Newport. His Sea-Girt House, opposite the Atlantic, was burned down on Saturday night, about two weeks ago, together with the billiard rooms and shops in the same block. This involves the destruction of \$25,000 worth of property, on which there was an insurance of \$8,000. A number of first-class shops and a confectionery saloon and restaurant will be erected on the site.

-The exiled Italian Dukes are preparing for "hard times." The Duchess Regent of Parma has reduced by half the emoluments of her representatives at the European Courts. The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena have determined to suppress all their representatives at the end of the year. From the month of December the troops of the Duke of Modena will be informed that they are at liberty to return home, or to enter the Austrian regiments in Venetia. These are pretty good proofs that these Princes are sufficiently convinced of the impossibility of a restoration, even though Austria should succeed in renewing the war.

-It is editorially announced in New-Haven paper that Mr. Jacob Anderson, a colored man from New-London, and captain of a whale-ship from that port, will give the visitors at Lake Saltonstall an exhibition of his skill in skating. He is said to be a most remarkable skater, having frequently delighted admiring crowds at New-London and Providence with his feate on the ice.

-A Mr. Mason Jones is attracting considerable atention in Lendon by his lectures on Garibaldi, whom he has recently visited at Caprera. Jones is a Mazzinist, and very severe on Cavour. According to his testimony we are to believe "that from Palermo to Turin the name of Cavour is received with a yell of execration-that in Milan the Prime Minister is especially detested-that the whole secret of his power in the Parliament is the use of corruption-that he is regarded even by persons holding a portfolio under him at Naples as the pest of Europe, as a man full of fraud, and lies, a coward in diplomacy, an infidel in religion, or as one believing in Louis Napoleon for God-that Garibaldi loathes him so much as to have named one of his Caprera donkeys after him-that he is a babbler and insane." Jones accuses King Victor Emanuel of behaving "with unparalleled insolence and effrontery toward Garibaldi, the greatest genius of the age." He also says that "there are five men whom Garibaldi hates with almost a demoniac hatred; and they are Farini, Fanti, La Farina, Montezemolo, and Cordova; he regards them all as thieves, regues, and liars." Jones also maintains that a treaty was signed three months ago, by which France is to have the island of Sardinia, and the port of Leghorn or Genea, in case of iding Sardinia in the expected war for Venetia. Mazini has proof of this alleged fact, and has commissioned Jones to proclaim it to the world.

-The Cannon South Carolina expects to destroy the Union with-Bu-chanan,

-Chief-Engineer Isherwood has been for some time making experiments at Erie, Pa., upon the expansibility of steam. His reports to th tate that remarkable results have been developed. In spite of the past supposed perfection in the use and application of steam, the greatest fallacies that ever vitiated a practical art are demonstrated therein. The effect will be to overturn the present proportions and dimensions of steam-engines, and to vastly reduce their bulk, weight and cost.

-A silver cup has been presented by the Rev. W. Wayte, one of the assistant masters of the celebrated Eton School, in England, as a challenge prize to be held by the most successful house in the game of foot ball. This has led to severe competition, and several accidents have resulted from the impetuosity of the players. The most serious occurred during the final contest for the cup between Marriott's and Joynes's. One of the young gentlemen, Mr. Hope Johnstone, in kicking at the ball brought his leg in contact with Mr. Wittock's knee so violently that the leg of the former was broken, snapping asunder in an instant. The young gentleman was conveyed to his tutor's, the Rev. J. L. Joynes's, on a hurdle, and a most serious compound fracture was found to have taken place. Dr. Ellison has set the broken limb, and the youthful sufferer is progressing favorably. It will be a considerable time, however, before he is able to use his leg again. The victory, after all the hardly-contested encounters in which the elevens of the different houses have battled for possession of the cup, was won by the

house of the Rev. J. L. Joynes. -Mr. Gardiner, the Bristol jailer, has devised an improvement of the treadmill. The prisoners, at every step they take, call up to view a letter or word, and are thus taught the alphabet and reading while they are at work. "By degrees," says a cotemporary, "they be-

come able to read a chapter in the Bible. -The Monde, a journal of Paris, France, thinks that a Dictator is needed to set the United States right, and

recommends Capt. Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore, Md., for the office. -The Argus, a paper published in the City of

Drogheda, Ireland, coolly tells its readers that "the election by the Northern States of America of a black man as President has at length brought about a date of feeling between the Southern and Northers States which for a long time has been feared, and which threatens to end in the disruption of the American Union. Since the Confederation was formed, no Presidential election has excited so much party feeling as has the election of Abraham Lincoln, a black gentleman, hitherto unknown out of the State in which he lived-or at least unknown as a public man in Europe."

Markets ... Reported by Telegraph. onick, Lec. 27.—Corron firm; sales of 12,00

for Middling.
PHILADRIPHIA, Dec. 22.—PLOYM sevanced 124c.; Superfine, \$5 124 or \$5 54. WHEAT in demand, and advanced 2c.; White, \$1 40 or \$1 55. Red, \$1 30 or \$1 30. Cons.—New Yellow, Mc.; Old, 57c. Corres from at 124 or \$15c. Mess Pork, \$16 104 \$17. White, \$1.5c.

Old. 576. Coffee firm at 124 of 510. Mess Fork, \$16 204 \$17. Whishy firm at 18. BALTINORS. Dec. 28 — PLOUR firm; Ohio and Howard street, \$5 50; City Mills, \$5. Where a dvanced \$c.; Rad. \$1 25 \$6 \$1 30; White, \$1 20 28 160. Corns advanced \$c.; Rad. \$1 25 \$6 \$1 30; White, \$1 20 28 160. Corns advanced \$c.; New White and Yellow, \$60 29c. Provisions dull, and nominal—Mess Fork at \$16; Lad, 10c. Coffee steady \$1 1243c. Whish for \$1 40 20; Corns at \$1 40 21 20. Coffee steady \$1 24 24 20. Coffee for \$1 40 21 20. Coffee steady \$1 24 20. Coffee steady \$1 25 20.